The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XLII. LOUISVILLE, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1871. NEW SERIES, NO. 1,193.

WASHINGTON.

Effect of Boutwell's Balances Upon the Money Interests.

The Policy that Starves the Debtor to Pay a Debt Untimely.

Progress of Reform in the Civil Service.

The New Year in the Capital.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Advices from New York represent that the policy of Secretary Boutwell in continuing his sales of gold, and decreasing his purchases of bonds for the ensuing month, has had the effect to create a stringent money market and lock up twenty millions of currency. While it is true that there is a stringent money market, the amount of currency on hand in the Treasury is exaggerated. The currency balance to-day showed an average condition, being a little in excess of ten millions, while the coin balance, including coin certificates, was as high as a hundred and ten millions. The will, of course, be reduced by the January interest on Monday next twenty-four millions. One reason why no more bonds have been purchased this year is because the whole amount allowed by law for the sinking fund has been absorbed. Owing to the low premium on gold, the lowest point reached since the passage of the legal tender act, it is said to be an open question at the Treasury as to whether the bond-purchasing and gold-selling policy shall be continued with the new year. In addition to the notice already issued for redemption, there are forty millions more of the first series of the twenties of 1862 to be redeemed, which the Secretary can pay off after the required three months' notice, without being locked a premium, as at present. There is some reason to believe, though Mr. Boutwell is so timid, very reticent, that this course will be pursued. It would be but a fulfillment of the position assumed in his recent annual report, that the Government can reduce taxation again and yet pay off fifty millions of dollars of the public debt every year. It of course remains to be seen if the gold premium would be kept down in that event.

NEW YEAR'S.

There will be a total suspension of business in all the public offices here to-morrow and on Monday. No official business will be done to-day, and none will be held till Tuesday next, according to the public announcement. New Year's day will be very generally observed by receptions by most all the officials of the Government and citizens of the District.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The President to-day adhered to his determination to put the rules of the Civil Service Commission in all appointments to be hereafter made. The Commission will reassemble on Wednesday next as an advisory board to supervise and regulate all future appointments. The President will also appoint a board of three persons for each department, who will personally examine the qualifications of applicants under the existing rules, and such as may be submitted by the advisory examining board here. The Secretary of the Treasury to-day inclosed the rules to all collectors of customs, and instructed a strict compliance with them in all promotions and appointments made after Monday next. Collectors are also required to appoint commissions in their own offices to examine applicants and conduct competitive examinations. All appointments, promotions, examinations, etc., are to be subject at as usual to the Secretary's approval. The rules do not apply to any one now in the civil service, except when selected for promotion. As soon as Congress reassembles it is expected that the House special committee on civil service will make a preliminary report for the application of these rules to all the officials under the control of the two houses. The Postmaster General will also issue orders similar to those of Secretary Boutwell to cover all future appointments and promotions in the postal service of the country.

[To the Associated Press.]

COUNTERFEIT GREENBACKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 29.—Treasurer Spinner says he has no information of counterfeits of the fifty-dollar new issues as reported.

HARBOR-MASTER HART.

In the investigation of charges against Harbor-master Hart it was developed and admitted that outside of Hart's district merchants had to pay twice as large a fee to secure a berth.

UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

The total amount of U. S. currency of all denominations at this date is $393,374,174.

NEW YEAR'S.

No business will be transacted at the different offices here after noon to-morrow until Tuesday morning.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day addressed the following letter to all collectors of customs:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
December 29, 1871.

SIR—The rules in regard to appointments in the civil service of the Government, prepared by the commissioners civil service and approved by the President, will take effect on Monday next. On and after that day all appointments or promotions in your office will be made in accordance with those rules as far as practicable.

It will be necessary to designate a committee of competent persons to make competitive examinations of candidates for appointment and for promotion. No person who shall have been made by Congress to decline expenses it will be necessary to name as commissioners persons who are not already in the service of the Government and connected with your office. I have, therefore, to request that you will name three persons in your office as those who are in your opinion best qualified to perform that duty, and, unless objections should appear, your recommendation will be approved.

You will receive herewith a copy of the report of the commissioners, together with the regulations approved by the President, which, until otherwise directed, will guide your conduct in this business.

[Signed] GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF MAIL SERVICE.

The POSTMASTER General to-day ordered an extension of the mail service on the Chicago and Northwestern railroad from Janesboo, Wisconsin, and on the Central Pacific branch railroad from Chico to Tehama. Since the 4th inst. one new line has been put on each road, no less than 29 new railroads or extensions of old ones, making, in the aggregate, 908 miles of new railroad communication utilized for postal service.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, has been appointed special agent of the Postoffice Department.

LIFE-PRESERVERS.

The Treasury Department has decided to hereafter allow the use by steam vessels of all cork life-preservers adjustable to the body of the person, by whomsoever manufactured, as to meet the requirements of the rules adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

for the present month will not be issued until Tuesday, January 2d.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

In accordance with the suggestion of the civil service commission the President will appoint, as regular examining boards, three persons in each of the different departments of the Government, who will personally conduct all examinations of applicants, being governed in their action by such regulations as may from time to time be established by the advisory board; but it is probable the duties of the latter board will not be such as to require its continuous session, but that it will only be necessary for them to meet at stated periods.

A FEMALE SLATER.

This afternoon, officer Doyle, accompanied by two policemen, attempted to arrest a Mrs. Shea, in her house. She resisted and shot Doyle with a pistol, the ball entering his left jaw, in his mouth, from which wound he shortly afterwards, bleeding to death before medical assistance could be procured. Mrs. Shea is now under arrest.

PHILADELPHIA

Three Sharpers Running a Court and Levying Fines—The Chattanooga.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—C. F. Hiess, J. P. Meyers and J. F. McCartney have been held in $3,000 each to answer the charge of extorting money under false pretence and acting as a mercantile detective agency. It appears that information was laid by them in the streets for an alleged violation of ordinances, were brought before one of the prisoners sitting as a Police Court and fined.

The frigate Chattanooga, sunk at League Island, was used as a store-ship. The machinery has been removed, as she was a complete failure as a vessel.

Terrible Explosion.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 29.—A boiler in the steam mill of Harrington Bros., corner of Pratt and Fremont streets, exploded this morning. One of the brothers Harrington was killed and several persons severely injured. The building is a complete wreck.

A Young Judge Suicides.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Geo. Carr, Parish Judge of St. John the Baptist, Louisiana, committed suicide to-day at Magnolia, Miss., in a fit of temporary insanity, aged 33. He was a native of Illinois.

NEW YORK.

Mercantile Failures—Miner, the Counterfeiter—Jesse Hunsteld and Jim Fisk have a Settlement—Tweed Surrenders and Creates a Great Sensation—$1s Succeed—Another Marine Disaster—Tweed Withdraws from the Erie.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—It is strongly suspected among reformers that the continuance of the Grand Jury in the Court of Over and Terminer is owing to Ring influence, the object being to prevent the finding of more indictments by the General Sessions Grand Jury. The Oyer and Terminer jury has been occupied a long time in investigation, and spent many days over the case of Fisk, Jr., but thus far without any practical results.

FAILURES.

The lumber firm of Derby, Snow & Prentice, and Rommel & Lyndt, brewers, both of Jersey City, have failed. The liabilities of the latter are reported at over four hundred thousand dollars.

ANOTHER FRAUD

in the Tax Commissioner's office has been brought to light. The taxes of the Messrs. Iden, to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars, were marked dissolved on false affidavits, the amount paid to the city being four thousand.

THE FRANKLIN.

At a meeting of the Emigration Commissioners steerage room committee report was adopted declaring that the sufferings of the passengers of the steamship Franklin were due to insufficient ventilation and want of proper water condensing apparatus.

The commission have a large number of people unemployed on hand who want to go South.

MINER, THE COUNTERFEITER.

There are ten more indictments against J. D. Miner, who has just been acquitted of counterfeiting, and the Government for him upon one of these at an early day.

JOSEPHINE AND JAMES.

Fisk is reported to have secured the suppression of his correspondence with Helen Jo. Mansfield and a discontinuance of the suits by the payment of $50,000.

GAS.

The up-town portion of the city is not yet fully supplied with gas. It is expected there will be enough to meet all requirements in a few days.

TWEED'S BONDSMEN.

One of the chief causes of the defection among Tweed's bondsmen, it is said, is due to their unwillingness to stand the steamrolling of the reform lawyers, their property and some of their real estate having been purchased from the city at prices much below its real value.

A Herald reporter says he is informed that Tweed was yesterday negotiating with the agent of F. A. Scott for the disposal of some of his property.

A letter written to Farley, Gould and Hastings have also been released. It is understood that Messrs. Cornell, Richard M. Tweed, son of the "Boss," and Doalin taking their places.

TWEED'S RIDING PLACE

does not yet appear to be known except to the sheriff and a few others. Tweed was yesterday in communication with the sheriff, and the latter has not sent by him to members of the Tammany General Committee urging them to be present last night at a meeting which he had directed to be convened, and the object of which was to consider the reorganization of Tammany. This statement, however, appears improbable.

TWEED SURRENDERED.

Tweed surrendered to the sheriff, and his son Richard was accepted as security in place of Farley. George W. Van Nort was appointed commissioner of public works in Mayor, who has received Tweed's formal resignation.

THE TWEED SHOWDOWN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29, 3 P. M.—Quite an excitement was created, by Tweed's formal surrender of himself to the sheriff this morning. Bail for the prisoner was present in the sheriff's office when Tweed walked in. The bail-bond requirements were quickly complied with, and the Sheriff at once testified to the release of Farley as surety on the bond, and Tweed thereupon went to his office in the department of public parks, where he introduced a number of friends to the clerks.

Tweed states that his resignation was sent to the Mayor last night. He was ready to resign two months ago if he could get a satisfactory man appointed. In this, however, he did not succeed. Van Nort, who is reported to be a Republican, is considers a very suitable man.

There is a general belief that Tweed will not have the courage to go to Albany and take his seat in the Senate. When being questioned on this subject to-day, he replied: "I am a Senator." He ridicules the reports of his flight. The examination of his sureties still progresses.

SUSPENDED INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn, granted an order this morning to the receivers of the Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, the Manhattan of New York, and the Security of New York, on application of the counsel.

A BIG CASE.

Application was made to-day to have the case of Yeaton, agent of the Tobacco Manufacturers' Association, placed on the calendar of the Supreme Court. Senator Conkling and Horace Greeley are said to be interested in the concern.

TWEED WITHDRAWS FROM RIOT.

Wm. M. Tweed sent in, on Thursday last, his resignation as a member of the board of directors of the Erie railroad. It was accepted, and Henry Stanton, of Corning, has been elected in his stead.

MAYOR HALL.

Mayor Hall has not sent his resignation to the Union Club, but it is expected that he will do so at the next regular meeting.

IMPORTING A MINISTER.

Rev. W. M. Taylor, of Liverpool, has accepted a call to the Broadway Tabernacle church in this city.

CONNOLLY

was not able to perfect his bail to-day, owing to the withdrawal of a lady who had offered to go on the bond for a hundred thousand.

TWEED'S SUCCESSOR.

This afternoon G. Van Nort was sworn in as Commissioner of Public Works, vice Tweed, resigned. He will take immediate possession of the office.

TAMMANY IN COUNCIL.

The Tammany Hall General Committee met to-night to reorganize. Tweed was not present. The meeting opened with a display of enthusiasm. Much sympathy was expressed for Tweed, but the name of Governor Hoffman was received with cheers and groans. Alderman Wollman occupied the chair and spoke of the necessity of reorganizing the Democracy of the city. A committee was appointed and primaries fixed to be held early in January. Among those present were Tom Fields, Justice Shandley, and Judge Barnard.

RUMORED LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

The Nautical Gazette of this city has received a report from Boston to the effect that the bark H. B. Hussey, which passed inside the Atlantic, encountered a severe gale in which between 30 and 40 men were lost overboard.

The reported disaster to the Wabash is pronounced false by the editor of the Nautical Gazette. He thinks the report originated in some source of such disaster. Inquiries have been made at Boston and Washington to trace the origin of the rumor.

Further Particulars of the Wabash.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Navy Department has received no information relative to the alleged disaster to the Wabash. The last heard from her was by a cable telegram on the 16th instant, announcing her arrival at Cadiz. All were then well. She would have gone to the Mediterranean, but the plan was not stated.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Careful inquiry fails to confirm the reported loss of any vessel of the Wabash, and the statement is not credited here.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29—P. M.

The Gold market opened at 108¾, advanced to 109¾, and closed at 109⅝@109. Loans were made at from 5-64 down to 7 ₱ cents, for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were about $55,000,000.

The Government bond market was strong and active, showing an advance of from ¼ to ⅝ ₱ cent.

The Stock market opened strong and was very active all day. Western Union Telegraph, Erie Northwestern and Wabash were the principal stocks. Western Union sold up to 73¾c, Erie to 38¾c, Northwestern to 69¾, and Wabash to 71¾ @73. Late in the day the market sold off from ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent., with the exception of Wabash, which was steady. The market closed very active.

Late in the afternoon there was great excitement in the Gold Room, owing to the purchase of some stock for account of a young member of the board, who was a large seller of stocks. The member says he is perfectly solvent, and that his has occurred through some awkward mistake.

The Money market during the forenoon was tight at ⅚ ₱ cent. ₱ day, but later in the day it was loaned at 7 ₱ cent. gold.

In State bonds, Tennessees were dull and low-er; Missouris firm and better; South Carolinas steady.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 109½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	118	Coupons of 1868	116
Coupons of 1882	118	Coupons of 1864	116
Coupons of 1864	116	Coupons of 1865	116
Coupons of 1865, new	114⅝	Coupons of 1867	115⅜
Coupons of 1867	115⅜	Coupons of 1868	115⅝
Ten-forties	109⅜		
Currency 6's	125		

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	98½	Old Virginia	56
Old Tennessee	65	New N. Carolina	38
New Tennessee	63	Old N. Carolina	30
New Virginia	53		

STOCKS.

Canton	52	New Jersey Cent'l	109
Western U. Tel'gh	73¾	St. Paul	34¾
Quicksilver	38¾	Do. preferred	69¾
Adams Express	69¾	Rock Island	93¾
Wells & Fargo	56	Do. preferred	84
American	25	Ft. Wayne	93
U. S. Express	64½	Terre Haute	16
Pacific Mail	58¾	Do. preferred	50
N. Y. Central, con.	93	Chicago & Alton	90
N. Y. Cent'l scrip	90¾	Do. preferred	121
Erie	36¾	Ohio & Mississippi	35¼
Erie preferred	62	C. C. & C	85½
Hudson	112	Burlington	129
Do. preferred	120	Lake Shore	91
Reading	111¾	C. C. & Ind. C	79
Michigan Central	114	Ill. Central	135
Pittsburgh	103¾	Union Pacific	38½
North-western	69¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	91
Do. preferred	90	Union Pac. bonds	97¾
Rock Island	93¾		

The Kuklux Trials.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 29.—In the United States Court to-day five Kuklux prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and $100 fine. The trial of Dr. Edward Avery charged with conspiracy in preventing a colored man from voting in October, 1872, and in punishing them for voting in 1870, then began.

FOREIGN.

The Bank of France and its Circulation—A Combination Against Gladstone—The French Army—A Nice Letter from Queen Victoria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PLOTTING AGAINST GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Alarmed at Gladstone's republican tendencies, the conservative sections of the Liberals, led by the Duke of Somerset and Viscount Halifax, is seeking to form a coalition with the Tories for the purpose of electing the Hon. Mr. Bouverie as Speaker of the House of Commons instead of Hon. Mr. Brand, and to compel the retirement of Gladstone.

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Dec. 29, Evening.—This afternoon the papers publish a letter from her Majesty Queen Victoria, in which she says she desires to express her deep sense of the touching sympathy exhibited for her family by the whole nation at the illness of her dear son. "The universal feeling," says the Queen, "shows her people during the painful and terrible days of the Prince's illness, their sympathy with herself and her beloved daughter, the Princess of Wales, and the general joy manifested at the improvement in the health of the Prince, has made a deep and lasting impression upon her heart." The manifestations of the people are nothing new to her, for she met with the same sympathy ten years ago, when a similar illness from that under which her son is suffering removed the mainstay of her life, the best, wisest and kindest husband that ever lived. Her Majesty says she also wishes to express the heartfelt gratitude of the Princess of Wales, and concludes her letter with the hope that her faithful subjects will continue to pray for the complete recovery of the Prince.

FRANCE.

THE GERMANS.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—An official journal denies that the Germans made any arrests of French citizens to be held as hostages.

BANK OF FRANCE.

The Committee on the Bank of France are disposed to increase the circulation of the bank three hundred million francs, instead of six hundred million francs, as demanded by the Government.

GAMBETTA,

while at Versailles recently, addressed the Republicans, counseling patience and moderation.

MILITARY DUTY.

The committee of the Assembly on the reorganization of the army proposes to make the period of military service five years on active duty, four years in the reserve and six years in the secondary reserve.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—An attempt was made on Sunday night, in the town of Charleville, in the department of Ardennes, to assassinate a corporal named Lefebvre, belonging to the Algerian regiment quartered in that place. The wounds received by the corporal, it is believed, will cause his death. The German military authorities have commenced a searching investigation into the affair. The repeated outrages upon German troops in the occupied departments have caused the issue of orders providing for the severe punishment of all persons guilty of such offences. The town of Vitry le Francois has been seized and held as a hostage because some of the students under the influence of drink showed disapproval of the presence of German soldiers.

CUBA.

WITHDRAWAL OF COLORED TROOPS.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Three companies of colored troops have returned from the insurrectionary district of Cinco Villas, their services being no longer required.

Financial and Commercial.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5 P. M.—Consols 92¾; U. S. bonds, coupons of 1865, 90¾; 1862s 94¾; 10-40s 91¾; 1867s 93¾. Linseed oil 33s. Turpentine 40s 6d@50s.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Rentes, rentes 55 francs and 40 centimes. The specie in the Bank of France has decreased 4,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—Cotton, the market is quiet; middling uplands 9 9-16d; middling Orleans 10½d; sales to-day of 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export; sales for the week 58,000 bales; estimated actual consumption for the week 70,000; actual 567,000 bales and estimated 498,000 bales; American actual 158,000 bales and estimated 192,000 bales; receipts for the week 59,000 bales; American 32,000 bales; actual export 10,000 bales; stock in port 1,000,000 bales, of which 597,000 are American; stock afloat 367,000 bales; Surats and Fairs dearer at Manchester are steady. Breadstuffs—Wheat 9s 7d; red winter 9s 7d; spring 10s 4d; red winter 10s 6d. Flour 25s 6d. Corn 33s 6d. Cheese 63s. Cumberland middles 32s 6d. Pork 82s 6d. Lard 57s 6d. Bacon 47s. Tallow 42s. Receipts of wheat for past week 39,400 quarters, of which 21,000 quarters are American.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum, refined 47½.

CHICAGO.

Several Aldermen Indicted for Rascality—General Principles—Lobbying—Boy Killed—Run Over by the Cars.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The Special Grand Jury impanelled to investigate the charges of bribery and corruption against members of the Common Council, made a partial presentment to-day. They found bills of indictment against Ex-Aldermen McGrath and Slade, and also against Ex-Aldermen Hildebrand and Wood, and recommended that all be placed under heavy bonds. The work of the Grand Jury is but partially completed, and it will go on with the work until every scalawag is indicted, this will probably wipe out full one-half of the Board.

LOBBYING.

The sensational lobby is already gathering at the State capital to look after the interests of the various candidates. SPEAKER BARRIS on the ground.

BOY KILLED.

A lad of fifteen years, named Hayes, was run over this morning by a car, and expires soon on West Indiana street, and almost instantly killed.

Last night, a man named Butler, employed on the Michigan Central railroad, was run over at Fourteenth street, from the effects of which he died this morning.

THE REPUBLICAN.

The rumor that Hon. J. Young Scammon had purchased the Republican is confirmed.

UTAH

Severe Weather—More Lives Lost—Brigham Young and Suite—A Decision Rendered.

SALT LAKE, Dec. 29.—Tremendous storms are reported in the mining districts of Little and Big Cottonwood. The whole settlement of Mammoth, in Little Cottonwood, is snowed under, and a number of men have been killed. The following is a list of the dead: Thomas Bowden, Thomas Jones, Thomas Hughes, Thomas Williams, Thomas Jones, Jr., Thomas Jones, 3d, Thomas Jones, 4th, Thomas Jones, 5th, Thomas Jones, 6th, Thomas Jones, 7th, Thomas Jones, 8th, Thomas Jones, 9th, Thomas Jones, 10th, Thomas Jones, 11th, Thomas Jones, 12th, Thomas Jones, 13th, Thomas Jones, 14th, Thomas Jones, 15th, Thomas Jones, 16th, Thomas Jones, 17th, Thomas Jones, 18th, Thomas Jones, 19th, Thomas Jones, 20th, Thomas Jones, 21st, Thomas Jones, 22d, Thomas Jones, 23d, Thomas Jones, 24th, Thomas Jones, 25th, Thomas Jones, 26th, Thomas Jones, 27th, Thomas Jones, 28th, Thomas Jones, 29th, Thomas Jones, 30th, Thomas Jones, 31st, Thomas Jones, 32d, Thomas Jones, 33d, Thomas Jones, 34th, Thomas Jones, 35th, Thomas Jones, 36th, Thomas Jones, 37th, Thomas Jones, 38th, Thomas Jones, 39th, Thomas Jones, 40th, Thomas Jones, 41st, Thomas Jones, 42d, Thomas Jones, 43d, Thomas Jones,

COURIER-JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE.
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1871.

Mayesville has a "Mystic Circle" of its own, which numbers the nicest Christmas at Richmond is to give a concert, the proceeds of which are to go to the town trustees, to enable them to clear up the streets.

A little child in the lower part of Mayesville was frozen to death on Wednesday night last week. The parents of the child were occupying an old shed, built up for

The Woodford Weekly says: "Mr. Russell Bailey, while handling his gun one day last week, accidentally discharged it, forcing the

A bottle of stolen medicine entered the town of Mayesville on Sunday night last, went to the jail and liberated a man named McNail, who was confined there on a charge of murder.

Some of the citizens of Mayesville are farming corn instead of coal. They say a bushel of corn will burn longer than a bushel of coal, and is therefore cheaper at thirty-five cents than coal

While standing near a window, at Hog Scaffold, lately, a young lady received a slight shock from a flash of lightning. On her recovery it was found that a tree close by had been accurately photographed on her breast.

The Mayesville Bulletin says: "We have before us a specimen of lead ore, found near Maysville, in this county. It is equal in richness to that found in Southern Missouri and North Arkansas. It is shown at the pocket opened, and is said to be very abundant. The sample was furnished us by Mr. A. Meiser, of Maysville.

A negro hack-driver from Lexington, who escaped a ducking in a mud-hole a few days the other night, put up at one of the Every House, where he had with his hogs to sell. He got up in the morning to find them gone. Much bewildered, at first, he could not care for de hogs, but, to his joy, he found they had a mind person of.

The mail rails to complete the road from Millsburg to Paris have been sent from Covington over the Kentucky Central Railroad, and will be laid as rapidly as the weather will permit. The energy possible to finish the road at the earliest day, but the severe weather has retarded progress. As far these have proved very

Messrs. O'Riley & Rogers, of Litchfield, shipped by the Elizabethtown and Paducah road, on the 20th instant, a drove of fifty-eight mules, fifty-seven, and fourteen all taken from the stables in this place. From the 1st day of September, 1870, to the 1st of May, 1871, seventy-seven sheep were killed by the same road in this section of country. This is a total loss before the advent of the railroad into Owensboro, of two hundred and

The Lexington Statesman says: "By telegram the announcement is made that the conferees of the Big Sandy have determined to build the road to the mouth of Tug Fork, Williamson, the trotting track, &c., crossing the Ohio river, and terminating at Guyandotte. In consideration of its being less expensive to the company, and of greater convenience to our citizens, the decision may be regarded as altogether a favorable one.

The Maysville Bulletin says: "The people of Fleming will ask the present Legislature for a charter for a railroad, to connect at Wall's Station with the Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, and running through Fleming, Bowan, Sharpsburg and Owingsville, to Olympian Springs, and pass on to the Virginia line. This is a project of great practical value to all Northeastern Kentucky, and we are glad to learn that the people of Fleming are enlisting themselves earnestly in the enterprise."

Maysville, exulting in the possession of a railroad, of course, has to perpetrate this old, old joke, and so appears in the last number of the Eagle: "A gentleman went to the depot on a late day to see his daughter off. Securing her a seat, he stood out of the car and was around to her window to say a parting word, as is frequently done on such occasions. While he was passing out the window he was given to him by some one, and, at the same time, a grim looking dog was passed out with her. She moved up to the window. Unaware of the important changes inside, our venerable friend, shaking the dog with a shake of the head, fondly exclaimed: 'One kiss, sweet pet.' In another minute the poor dog was howling in agony, accompanied by an emphatic injunction, 'Pap, you grey headed old fool, you've scratched me.'"

The Paducah Kentuckian says: "Under the new apportionment bill Kentucky will gain an additional Congressman. This will not, however, necessitate the organization of a new district, for the formation of which the First Congressional district, it is supposed, will have to surrender two of its counties. How it is especially desirable that this district should not be surrendered without surrendering also at least a dozen candidates for Congress. To surrender it to the control of the Fifth district would be a cruel deprivation indeed, and we dismiss the subject with the hope that the powers which are being left. But we do not believe there will be such a difficulty among our citizens, as seems to be the prospect for a thorough prosecution of claims upon the support of the good people of Western Kentucky. Let there be some real distributing, and after all the race may not be so disheartening as the hopeful lovers of excitement appear to wish."

The Maysville Bulletin says: "On Saturday night last, a white man named Lewis Brownell, who was employed by Captain Duncan, a negro, near Foxcombs, Duncan was a desperate character, had been drinking and disorderly for several days previous to the shooting, and made threats of burning the barns and stables of his employer. Mr. Lewis Browning and some four or five others had gone to Duncan's house for the purpose of punishing him for having brutally beaten his wife. On opening the door, Duncan, who had his gun loaded with buck shot. He was immediately arrested, and lodged in the jail at Brooksville Sunday night, a mounted party, numbering some sixty or seventy persons, assembled, broke open the jail door and took him to the hill, and compelled the jailer to deliver the keys. The negro Duncan was taken out, and hung to the limb of a tree in the edge of town. The crowd then dispersed. On Monday morning, the jury, after viewing the dead body, rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Albert Duggan, of Williamston, North Carolina, has invented a wooden plow that will chop and side at the same time.

Johan Ferguson, a colored preacher, has been sentenced to the Georgia Penitentiary, on the charge of stealing two dollars and a half.

Under the head of "tricks that are vain," a Lexington, (Va.) merchant advertises schemes, hoop skirts, bustles and cuspens.

An old negro named George Havis walked fifteen miles to Perry, Georgia, on election day, to vote for Smith (Dem.) for Governor.

The Governor has respited Jas. Hargett, of Gaston county, North Carolina, until the 1st of the spring term, 1872, of the Gaston Superior Court, and postponed the hanging next Wednesday, until the 1st day of February, 1872.

Mr. Norment introduced a resolution in the North Carolina Legislature instructing the Governor to offer a reward of $5,000 each for Henry Berry Lowry and associates—$5,000 for the former and $2,000 each for the four latter, taken dead or alive.

Peter McGloin, of New Orleans, who had been missing several days, was recently found, murdered and robbed. Suspicious transactions having fastened suspicion on his brother-in-law, Thomas Duffy, who has been arrested as accessory to the murder, and Bernard Duffy and John J. Farmer as principals.

Of the Cumberland Gap railroad the Bristol News says: The preliminary survey has been completed. It is the expectation of Gen. Mahone to let the line as far as Glinch river to contract again the first of April, and the remainder as soon as it can be surveyed. The distance to Glinch river is about 30 miles.

This is the way they describe a snow-storm in the Conyers (Ga.) Examiner: "Last Friday morning we were awakened by finding the ground the whole face of creation covered with snow. Pretty soon the sun smiled down upon the scene, but it was cold. The next morning's sights our eyes have ever yet lit upon. We want a comparison—nobody has ever chosen, heretofore."

It is reported that some of the M. Ds. of Columbus, Ga., have entered into an agreement similar to that talked of among merchants some months ago, to-wit: that they will raise their professional services in cases where parties attended by any one shall be called in a new doctor. This practice has become so common that the doctors had it difficult to live by their collections.

Three young unmarried women, daughters of a Mr. Ausworth, living on the farm of Henry Lapsley, of Wilcox county, Va., came near losing their lives by drowning one day last week. It seems that Mr. Ausworth owns the bank of Mr. Sayers' mill-pond, and one of his daughters, in attempting to cross, fell in. Her sisters, in going to her rescue, threw her farther into the water. They were taken out in an insensible condition, but were soon restored to consciousness.

The Washington (N. C.) Express has the following: "On last Saturday, Mr. James Moore, of Pitt, with his wife and a little child, were crossing the bridge over the creek at Greenville. At a distance of about twenty feet from the river, some workmen have been at work, and taken down by workmen then engaged in repairing it. Mr. Moore's horse took fright and backed with his buggy over the edge of the bank a distance of about twenty-five feet. Marvelous to tell, none of the occupants of the buggy were injured, and none of the horse's limbs were broken or sprained."

The Legislature of Georgia, at its late session granted a charter to the Georgia Steam Road Wagon Company. We are told that a number of reliable men of Bulloch and other parts of Georgia have taken stock in the company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. Hon. H. L. W. Craig, of the House, is an active member of this company, the organization of which will be perfected during the adjourned or extra session of the Legislature. Colonel D. W. Lee, who first suggested the formation of the company, is in communication with D. D. Williams & Co., Troy, New York, for the purpose of having a engine of these steam wagons to Atlanta and putting it to running.

The McDuffie (Ga.) Journal says: On Friday evening last, the following sad affair occurred in our usually quiet town between Capt. Hamilton, formerly of South Carolina, and Mr. Joseph Hodo, of Georgia, which resulted in the serious, if not fatal, wounding of the latter. The difficulty is understood to have been brewing during the day, and at length culminated from an apparently small matter. Capt. Hamilton fired three shots, the first only taking effect, striking Mr. Hodo in or near the mouth, inflicting a serious wound. Mr. Hodo died almost instantly after firing, evading every attempt made on the part of Capt. Hamilton to arrest him. The defendant has, however, returned and given himself up, and preliminary investigations will be had to-day (Monday), before the proper authorities.

The Raleigh North Carolinian says: "Neal Brown, in the seventy-second year of his age, died, in this city last Friday. They shaved the dead body and made a wound on the head in the Christian manner, and laid the tomb of Jacob Johnson, the old father of the ex-President of those names. When Andy Johnson left this city, a poor tailor-boy at old Mr. Litchford's shop, Neal Brown went out with him and got two or three cents, and carried on his back, wrapped up in an old piece of carpet, all the worldly goods that the poor tailor-boy then possessed. They shook hands under an old tree three miles from here and dashed the tears from their eyes, and the two boys separated. Andy became Governor, President and Senator. Neal lived quietly and worked hard. Andy Johnson never went back on his little hatter friend, even when Andy was a great President and this little boy friend was nothing more than old man Neal Brown, the hatter. When the Chief Magistrate visited this city, and when high and low crowded around him and the palaces of the rich and proud were thrown open to him, he called on Neal and greeted him. The two old friends would have been

The Wheeling Intelligencer says: "A man named Henry Smith, aged about 70 years, was found dead in the woods, about two miles from this city, on Monday morning last. The evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest showed that Smith had been murdered by some person or persons unknown, and his body left in the woods to be eaten by the beasts of the field. For more than twenty years he lived in the open air, without a roof to shelter him from the storm. He was a man of remarkable disposition, possessed a violent and ungovernable temper. About thirty-eight years ago, while in a grog-shop in this city, he quarrelled with another man, and received a wound by this affray stabbed him. The wound proved fatal, and Smith was sent to the penitentiary for life. At the expiration of his term he returned to remain in prison, but his request was refused. For many years he remained at the foot of a bridge on the Wheeling road, and subsisted on the provisions that passers-by threw him. Sometimes he was hungry he greedily devoured raw meat and uncooked vegetables. When clothing was given to him he tore it into fragments, preferring to be clothed in filthy rags rather than in clean and decent apparel. He died unattended by the hand of the hunter. Two years ago his neighbors built him a comfortable hut, but in a short time he left it and returned to his former abode. Afterwards he was found dead on the side of the city graveyard, from the inclemency of the weather. During the severe cold of last week he was found lying in a field of corn, with feet and hands frozen. He lingered a few days in great misery until death kindly came to his relief and ended his sufferings."

The Memphis Ledger says: "From a gentleman residing at Somerville, we learn the particulars of the killing of George Staniff by W. R. Hudson, Oscar Burdin, Lewis Burdin and a young man named Polk. Staniff has been a Federal soldier, and resided in Somerville two years ago. He was regarded by the citizens as a contemptible character, and was implicated in the chain of his deaths he held the office of constable of the county. The young men named killed him last Tuesday night, during the day, and were overheard making arrangements to get him out of town. Upon this information the city authorities arrested the parties, and placed them under bonds in the sum of $1,000 each. Between eight and nine o'clock last Saturday night Staniff was called to the door of his dwelling, several shots were fired into the house, and the four young men walked in. In a few seconds they fired to get up a row but Staniff took each one of them by the shoulder and quietly put him out of the house. Staniff shut the door and turned to sit back to his room, but was immediately shot in the back Hudson. Staniff lived until about day. Before he died he stated that he was not afraid to meet death; that he was ready to die, and that he had been shot in front, in a fair fight, but he regretted being shot in the back by assassins. That one Polk had also charged him with a crime, and that Polk had sworn to kill him on sight. Staniff was a man of desperate character, and was known to be dangerous with a pistol. He was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and children."

The Short-line.

A number of favorable circumstances have materially increased the earnings of the Short-line road during the year 1871. Its financial year ends in July, and for the six months terminating January 1, 1872, its net earnings will amount to over $200,000, which is thirty-eight thousand dollars greater than the net earnings during a corresponding period last year. The six months ending January 1st comprise the best business portion of the year, and hence the entire net earnings of this road during 1871 will not amount to $400,000, but will exceed $380,000, which will fully suffice to meet the interest account and the dividends on preferred stock.

The completion of the bridge over the Ohio at Cincinnati is expected to secure a marked advance of business and profit to this Short-line road, which has cost a million dollars more than it was originally expected to do, and has had such disadvantages from want of close connections that its business has not been as large as it was reasonable to anticipate. Its connection with the Louisville and Nashville railroad has been completed by a double track four miles long, which has cost $300,000. At the Cincinnati end of the Short-line road an extension four miles long has been built to the Newport bridge. This extension, including a bridge over the Licking river, has cost $350,000, of which amount $85,000 was for the right of way through the city of Newport. When there had to be three or four miles of hauling in wagons at each end of the road a great increase of business over it was not to be expected.

The road has now direct connection with the Great Trunk line to the Southwest, and it is ready to cross the Newport bridge. This bridge was to have been finished in December, but the extreme cold weather prevented the getting the curbing in for the last of the piers, and now, even if the severity of the weather abates, there will probably be such a rise in the river that the work on the bridge will be delayed. The spans are all up, except one, which had to be left open to navigation until the main span was ready. The work on the bridge is now substantially suspended, but will be entirely completed by March 1st. The Lexington and Big Sandy railroad, from Lexington to Mt. Sterling, a distance of thirty-seven miles, is virtually an extension of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short-line railroad, and will be completed by July 1st, 1872. There is no doubt of this, as the subscriptions by Montgomery and Clarke counties to aid the work are dependent upon its completion at that time. Nothing has been done toward building the Big Sandy road beyond Mt. Sterling, and there is some danger that nothing will be done. It seems that when the New York capitalists took hold of the Big Sandy road the good people of Bath, Boyd, Carter and other counties on the line of the proposed road concluded that the New Yorkers would be obliged to go ahead and build the entire road, whether the counties along the proposed route gave any co-operation or not. So the counties declined to subscribe, and, as this idea that, willingly or unwillingly, they are compelled to build the road throughout its entire length don't suit the New York capitalists, they are reported to be now making overtures elsewhere, and it is not unlikely that if Cincinnati evinces sufficient interest, the Big Sandy road may go to Newport. This would be a misfortune, not only to the counties whose only chance may have once reached itself, but to Louisville. If the Big Sandy road should be extended, as proposed, from Mt. Sterling, it would give Louisville an excellent direct through route to the East, and would bring to her much trade. The extension of the road to Mt. Sterling will be a great benefit to Louisville business, since the Short-line road and the Big Sandy have the same narrow gauge. The Kentucky Central having a different gauge, and there being at Lexington a break of a mile between the Kentucky Central depot and the Big Sandy road, the trade will naturally come to Louisville, though there is twenty or thirty miles more distance. Cincinnati has a deep interest in having the Big Sandy road terminate at Newport. She will thus secure a great road to the Eastern seaboard, and will get both rail and river facilities for obtaining larger supplies of cheap fuel. The Chesapeake and Ohio railroad proposes to carry coal from the Kanawha coal region to Huntingdon, on the Ohio river, for the low rate of one cent a mile per ton of coal.

From Huntingdon the coal could be, at almost all seasons, cheaply shipped to Cincinnati, which could, in case of emergency, get it by rail from both the Kanawha and the great Eastern Kentucky coal fields, if the Big Sandy road is made to terminate at Newport. The importance of this to Cincinnati can hardly be over valued. Cincinnati is threatened yearly, as Louisville is, with a coal famine, and the having the Big Sandy road built to terminate at Newport would open up to her the hundreds of thousands of acres of lands in the Kanawha region, underlaid by coal of the best quality, in many places eight feet thick, and it would open up also the immense coal fields of Eastern Kentucky. A company is being organized in Cincinnati, with over a million dollars capital, to mine and supply coal to the Cincinnati market. The interest that Cincinnati has in getting cheap fuel from the city through which the Big Sandy and the Chesapeake and Ohio road will pass, as well as her wish to secure a great trunk road to the Atlantic seaboard, will possibly induce her to take measures to have the Big Sandy road terminate at her gateway.

A million dollars' worth of stock in the Short-line railroad was sold a short time since to parties having a controlling interest in the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad, and under the contract of sale the stockholders in the Short-line were to have the option of putting in their Short-line stock for sixty days at sixty-five dollars a share. Out of the $1,000,000 worth of shares owned by stockholders, over $1,600,000 worth was put in, so that now the capitalists who control the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad own four-fifths of the stock in the Short-line.

The proceeds of the sales of stock and of five hundred bonds still unsold will pay off the entire floating debt of the Short-line road, and leave the company with nothing but its funded interest liabilities. The margin of net earnings above the interest will be available for paying dividends upon the common stock. The transfer of the control of the Short-line railroad to the Chesapeake and Ohio capitalists has possibly put a quietus upon the Cumberland and Ohio railroad project. If the Short-line had been sold to the Pennsylvania capitalists, who were negotiating slowly about it, the Cumberland and Ohio road would probably have been built as a feeder for the roads that they own in the South. Whether it will be now is doubtful. The Short-line has at its head a very able, experienced and sagacious president, who, with the limited means at his command, has achieved won[illegible] in building up the road.

Col. Sam. Gee, long its worthy general superintendent, has been succeeded by J. E. Gimperling, Esq., who is a most efficient, reliable and experienced man. Mr. Gimperling was for eleven years connected with the Little Miami road, and has been for nearly three years as officer of the Short-line. Under his judicious management we trust the Short-line may prosper, and may long enjoy the singular exemption from accidents that has distinguished it in the past.

☞ The Chicago Post declares that the [illegible] of the Courier-Journal is borrowed exclusively from that paper. Some of it, we candidly confess, is so insufferably stupid that we find it impossible to convince ourselves that we could have borrowed it from any other source.

☞ The New York Times says of one of its city contemporaries that it "is perhaps the only newspaper published that lies systematically." If the Times would lie a little more systematically and a great deal less abundantly, we, for one, should like it all the better for it.

☞ It is charged that some of the New York judges have had even their washbills paid out of the city treasury. For our part, we think it very well that the city should have washed the rascals, for, if she hadn't, the chances are that they wouldn't have been washed at all.

☞ The Chicago Republican says: "Gov. Jewell, of Connecticut, is a tanner. But that is no reason why he should be made next President of the United States." But you must confess that it looks a good deal as if it were a reason why he should not be.

☞ The Washington Chronicle tells us that it has found "a gleam of sunshine breaking through the darkness of Southern civilization." As the Weather Bureau has predicted no such extraordinary phenomenon, we don't believe a word of it.

☞ An exchange says "it appears that even the fire was insufficient to purify the city government of Chicago." We thought at the time that Chicago had made a fatal mistake in burning herself up instead of her city government.

☞ The Hon. Joseph Coburn, P. F., announces that he has permanently retired from the Prize Ring. There is, perhaps, no true Christian in all this broad land to whose eye this sad announcement will not bring a tear.

☞ It is said that "in Chicago it is becoming popular to get vaccinated with virus from Mrs. O'Leary's cow." If this thing goes on, we shall expect to wake up some morning and find the whole world on fire.

☞ "Gen. Grant," says an exchange, "has built up a lasting reputation as a Chief Magistrate." It may be a lasting reputation, but we fear it has a little too much Seneca sandstone in it.

☞ A New York journal speaks of "the good people who believe Grant to be honest." Those people are very good indeed. It is certainly not their fault that they were born idiots.

☞ The Washington Chronicle asks: "What can that paper [the Patriot] know of the mind of the President?" It can't know much of it, of course, as there is not much of it to know.

☞ "Congress," we are told, "asserts that it wants information about Cuba." And, pray, what is it that Congress does not want information about?

COUNTRY SEATS.

A Pen Picture of Pewee Valley.

[Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

Pewee Valley, Dec. 28, 1871.

We seldom see anything about "Pewee" in your paper. Why is it? Have you forgotten us? Perhaps some of your readers do not know what delightful, what a charming place Pewee Valley is; even one may exist who does not know where it is. This beautiful village lies on the edge of Oldham county, sixteen miles from the "Falls City," and, despite its name, is situated on a ridge which separates the waters of La Belle Riviere from those of the mighty and majestic Salt river. The cognomen is no longer appropriate to the flourishing and well-spread town nestling out before the traveler whizzing by; but as it was given by a former resident—a poet and a scholar—in honor of a fairer bird of the same name—peilloe a beauty nor a sweet songster, but font and familiar, coming around the house in search of a welcome through the proverbial hospitality of the inhabitants—the town still bears the name, though humiliating. Our depot is the handsomest on the Short-line; was built by the enterprise of citizens ever ready to aid in public improvement, and is most ably managed by the affable H. M. Woodward. But my digression from his celebrated "family supplies" abundant stores of comforts for the inner and outer man. Opposite the depot is the Express office, in charge of the long and well-known W. J. White, one of the oldest (though not in years) and most highly esteemed Peweeans.

On this bright frosty morning, from the platform, let us take a coup d'œil of the handsome residences on the left, just entering the town, stands the white mosque-like "Dalcoosha," with its turret and pinnacles, home of Capt. Wm. Culbertson, who is the cozy cottage of Luther Howard, Esq., modest and unpretending, nestling quietly in a grove of cedars; and, in the rear, the neat colored villa, wherein dwelt the Knight Templar Pastor of Pewee and his lovely South Carolina bride. Right beyond is the imposing mansion of C. B. Cotton, Esq., with its conspicuous and well-filled conservatories; in the "Lindenwood Cottage" home of the Poet Laureate of Pewee. Dimly through the trees we discover the stately Oak Lea, home of Judge Muir, the gifted and distinguished member of the Louisville bar; nearer the road, surrounded by its beautiful lawn, is the "Hillside Cottage"—

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU

MOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

BUCHU CUBEBA, BUCHU LEAVES, AND PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains; Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulceration or Schirrous State of the Uterus.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous deposits and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Chronic Inflammation.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculous Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Take no other. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

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Sold by Druggists Everywhere. sowWeSAweowtf

RIVER NEWS.

BOATS LEAVING THIS DAY.

[For particulars see advertisements.]

Memphis & Cincinnati Packet.....MORNING STAR.....5 p. m.
Cumberland River.....T. McALISTER.....12 m.
Tennessee River.....ARENA.....12 m.

[Special dispatches to the Courier-Journal report the condition of the weather and rivers at various points.]

The river is stationary, with four feet in the Falls and two feet in the canal, and in the Indian chute. Navigation both above and below is suspended for the present, on account of the ice. The prospect for a rise is not encouraging; is very flattering for an early resumption of navigation. The weather has moderated greatly since our last report. Rain and sleet commenced falling about two o'clock yesterday morning, and by daylight the pavements were covered with a sufficient deposit to enable who had occasion to be out for work forced to take the center of the streets in order to travel. It would broken before noon, but rain set in, continuing up to the present writing, with good prospects of a continuance through the night. If the present mild and genial weather continues twenty-four hours it will rot and melt the ice so that boats will be able to resume trips. Should the movements of steamboats for the past two weeks have been of such a doubtful nature that it has been almost impossible to present to our readers anything like a respectable river column.

Robert C. Rogers, of the Cincinnati Marine Ways, was in Rome, Italy, on the 22d inst.

Dr. Chet. W. Bradley is in the city, and will take charge of the office of the steamer La Claire No. 2, on her arrival at this port.

The steamer Lawrence is on her way from Memphis to Cincinnati with 1,000 bales of cotton.

The La Claire No. 2 is reported still in the mouth of Green River waiting for an open river.

There is neither sign of the rain, the ice was fast disappearing in front of the city wharf yesterday.

The Jeffersonville ferryboats are making regular trips. They have not laid up this season.

Both of the Louisville and New Albany ferry-boats grounded on Pigeon's bar last Thursday night and had not got off at 5 P. M. yesterday.

The Kate Kearney will prove a total loss. Nothing can be saved of her but the chimneys. No lives were lost. She was valued at $18,000 and insured for $17,500.

It is expected that the Grand Duke Alexis will make an excursion to New Orleans on the Great Republic. This elegant steamer expects to start from Belmont, opposite Columbus, on the 1st proximo.

The towboat Petrel was sold Wednesday at St. Louis, by the United States marshal, for $6,000, the sum which had just been expended on her in repairs. The Lewis Iron-works were the purchasers, who bought her for their own private use.

The steamer Thos. Yarble has been thoroughly overhauled and inspected at Evansville, and pronounced all O. K. Her boilers have been subjected to a pressure of 210 pounds, and she is allowed to carry 135 pounds. She has entered the Evansville and Memphis trade.

Captain John A. Robinson, of the Falls City, furnishes the following specific for the cure of small-pox: One grain sulphate of zinc, one grain digitalis, four ounces water. Dose—One tablespoonful every hour. To prevent pitting, paint all exposed parts with glycerine.

There are two heavy gorges in the Monongahela river, one extending from Six-mile Ferry to Lock No. 2, and one from Rosher's coal works, three miles above the mouth, to Lock No. 3. A great deal of property is in jeopardy. About a dozen tow-boats left Pittsburgh yesterday morning to endeavor to break up the gorges.

The Morning Star came in from Henderson at 5 p. m. yesterday. She had great trouble in working her way through the ice. Her officers report that they found the river gorged both at Evansville and Henderson, and they followed five hours in getting through the latter gorge. She found the Gray Eagle lying above the mouth of Wolf creek. She will, Superintending, will leave for Henderson at 5 P. M. to-day.

A convention will be held at Charleston, West Virginia, January 15, to consider and agree upon a charter for locking and damming the Great Kanawha river; and to appoint a committee to procure the passage of such charter by the Legislature. Application will be made by the Kanawha river; J. H. Goshorn, Silas Ruffner, C. H. Rogers, B. Thayer, John Campbell, Alex. S. Laidley, John Beck, Sr., David Goshorn, Isaac N. Smith, L. J. Woodward, Henry W. Reynolds, Jacob Goshorn, Charles C. Lewis, James L. McLean, P. Doddridge, Sr., C. D. Reynolds, John Dryden, John P. Anderson and others.

The Steubenville Herald, of Tuesday evening, says: "The river rose at this point eight inches yesterday, and last night broke loose, but the volume of water above remained intact from the ice gorges until this morning, when it gave way from a rise of six and a half feet at Pittsburgh. The water from above out through the ice this afternoon as far as Mingo's island, carrying a number of boats. The ferryboat at McCoy's was struck by the ice and sunk; also, one barge at McCoy's. The ice is still gorged above, and it is expected to break this afternoon. The steamers at the wharf, the John W. Garrett, Liberty No. 4, and Forest City, have steam up, ready for an emergency."

The St. Louis Times of yesterday says: "The river rose four feet here during Tuesday night, but fell eighteen inches yesterday, and prospects for a continuation of navigation are not flattering. The gorge gave way yesterday morning on the Bloody Island shore, and the current carried the bridges, causing considerable excitement among boatmen but doing no damage. The gorge from the Missouri shore to Bloody Island is solid. Ice is piled across the river still holds, forming an eddy below the piers, which caused the harbor to fill with ice, and it is not expected to be cleared by rising to dislodge it, as it threatened to interfere with the crossing of the ferryboats. The rise was checked down below, and doubtless open all the gorges hence to Cairo, but unless the weather moderates another gorge will form at Alton. The ice where they were crossing on the ice yesterday at Alton, it is probable the rise was out of the channel. Navigation will be at a stand-still for most entirely suspended. One boat is all that is making any pretensions to receive, and it is doing little."

The Memphis Avalanche of Thursday says: "A stiff, cold, northeast wind, with unfavorable news from upper country ports, dispelled all hopes of better water in the rivers, and put a damper on the fast-fastened to the of river men, who on the day previous, expected an abundant supply of the aqueous element during the night. The cold weather and a lack of rain have caused the river to drop to a lower level than was ever known, and consequently the unprecedented boating as long ago as 1824, reported yesterday that he never before knew a time when it was necessary to wait for a rise in order to continue to lighten over sandbars below Memphis. No contract has yet been made by any steamboat to run between this city and Cairo, but unless the weather moderates another week will be lost, as the water is falling so fast that there would now be scarcely enough to float a skiff over the bars. The Lee Line steamer Kate Adams, Captain Dugan has decided not to place the blast. He is ready to take the contract for removal at any time the officers wish to make once. The Mallie Ragon had her chimneys blown off night before last in a storm, and was herself blown off among the rocks on the Chain of Rocks. The Arkansas belle pulled her back into the channel, and she is now laid up here."

The St. Louis Democrat of Thursday says: "Capt. J. S. Sedam, of the Commonwealth, left the gorge two miles below Liberty Tuesday, in his yawl-boat, and after having been made to break the ice, the project having been given up. There was heavy ice floating, which was constantly coming in large pieces, and causing it to extend further up the river. The Commonwealth's barge, W. B. Dance, was swept out of the gorge and driven inland by striking a stump, which broke in its whole bottom. The cargo was gotten off without damage, but the barge will be a total loss. It belonged to the Marine Railway Company, and was valued at $6,000, and insured for two thousand dollars. The following boats have left the city with ice: Commonwealth, in and above the gorge: S. S. Merrill, Minnie, W. J. Lewis, George S. Wilson, Will S. Hays, Fanny Lewis, Exchange, Mountaineer, M. J. Wicks, Esperanza, City of Quincy, Tom Jasper, Mary E. Poe, R. J. Lockwood and Sioux City. The Tom Jasper is out, but the Sioux City is fast in the ice, and fears were entertained last evening for her safety, as she had been somewhat injured by the ice, and was in a very critical condition. The rise will reach the scene by this morning, when she will either be released or entirely demolished. The R. J. Lockwood and Kate Robinson were still below the gorge awaiting opportunity to get through."

The following circular has been issued by the Local Inspectors of this port, which explains itself:

OFFICE LOCAL INSPECTORS,
LOUISVILLE, KY., Dec. 29, 1871.

The steam-registering gauges, with the appliance for securing the same, having been received and ready for delivery at this office in this city, masters of steam vessels are instructed at once to provide themselves with these gauges as well as the other appliances as adopted by the Board of Supervising Inspectors and approved by the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury by circular letter of November 6, 1871. All steam vessels found deficient in the necessary appliances after January 1, 1872, will be promptly dealt with in accordance with the terms of the act of Congress of February 28, 1871.

W. F. REYNOLDS, Jr.,
GEO. A. HOUGHTON,
Inspectors.

A Negroman, 70 years old, at White Bear Lake, had a fight with a big white wolf, the most extraordinary fight on record. The varmint tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally he took a cross-cut saw from the back of a sleigh and therewith tore him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed the animal. Then he got a gun and killed him.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

A COLORED female preacher is eclipsing Mrs. Van Cott in Iowa.

THE Rev. E. Payson Hammond, of the Paralyzed Tongue, will be in Cincinnati to-day.

A WIFE in Kansas City horsewhipped her husband because he took a drive with a pretty widow.

ROOSEVELT, of the Cincinnati Enquirer, steals from the Small Talk with regularity and precision.

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MR. PLEASANT, a heroic resident of Iowa, claims to have bred, fed, educated and admitted the first female lawyer in the United States.

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A CHICAGO reporter, chronicling a haul of gamblers by the police, writes: "The superintendent build the roll of fame in his hands, and with a stentorian voice read aloud their collective cognomens, mentally offering to bet a dollar a name that every other one was assumed. The first step forward was a shimpaing old gentleman, of the confidence fame; and his name was John Smith. But little need to enumerate, with special mention, this collection of worthies. Let their names stand for what they are worth on the police sheet."

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THE practice of writing the middle name in full is said to have been handed down to us by the Romans, five or six of the noblest of them all having celebrated themselves in that way. In America the custom is now pretty much confined to young men just out of college, who waste time and paper in this way. Lives in which a chief's name is the only thing remembered by posterity are of a sad character. Thought, however, is not always to be measured by the number of words. Even the Lord's Prayer contains only fifty-six words, and the Declaration of Independence only three hundred and eighty-five.

THE first thing to be done was to obtain the timber to build the boat; and for this purpose men were sent into the forest, there to find the necessary ribs, and knees, and beams—transport them to the Monongahela, and raft them to the ship-yard. White pine was the only material for planking that could be obtained without a delay that was inadmissible. The sawing that was required was done on the spot, and consisted of one long cut through across the river still holds, forming an eddy below the piers, which caused the harbor to fill with ice, and it is not expected to be cleared by rising to dislodge it, as it threatened to interfere with the crossing of the ferryboats. The rise was checked down below, and doubtless open all the gorges hence to Cairo, but unless the weather moderates another week will be lost, as the water is falling so fast that there would now be scarcely enough to float a skiff over the bars. The Lee Line steamer Kate Adams, Captain Dugan has decided not to place the blast. He is ready to take the contract for removal at any time the officers wish to make once. The Mallie Ragon had her chimneys blown off night before last in a storm, and was herself blown off among the rocks on the Chain of Rocks. The Arkansas belle pulled her back into the channel, and she is now laid up here."

THE Boston Journal of Thursday says: "Capt. J. S. Sedam, of the Commonwealth, left the gorge two miles below Liberty Tuesday, in his yawl-boat, and after having been made to break the ice, the project having been given up. There was heavy ice floating, which was constantly coming in large pieces, and causing it to extend further up the river. The Commonwealth's barge, W. B. Dance, was swept out of the gorge and driven inland by striking a stump, which broke in its whole bottom. The cargo was gotten off without damage, but the barge will be a total loss. It belonged to the Marine Railway Company, and was valued at $6,000, and insured for two thousand dollars. The following boats have left the city with ice: Commonwealth, in and above the gorge: S. S. Merrill, Minnie, W. J. Lewis, George S. Wilson, Will S. Hays, Fanny Lewis, Exchange, Mountaineer, M. J. Wicks, Esperanza, City of Quincy, Tom Jasper, Mary E. Poe, R. J. Lockwood and Sioux City. The Tom Jasper is out, but the Sioux City is fast in the ice, and fears were entertained last evening for her safety, as she had been somewhat injured by the ice, and was in a very critical condition. The rise will reach the scene by this morning, when she will either be released or entirely demolished. The R. J. Lockwood and Kate Robinson were still below the gorge awaiting opportunity to get through."

THE Detroit Post also comments on the Rev. Dr. Wilson's slashing sermon: "A Louisville divine—the Rev. Dr. Wilson—has preached a long-winded and now long-forgotten sermon against dancing, the passage was soon made; and, with feelings of profound gratitude to the Almighty at the successful issue of the efforts on the part of both Mr. Roosevelt and his wife, the New Orleans rounded to in safety below the Falls. There was still the same sky—like as same dim sun during the day—the same starless night; but the great difficulty had been overcome, and it was believed that there would now be nothing but plain sailing to the port of destination. It was yet to be seen how far the expectations of those on board, in this respect, would be realized.

Hitherto the voyage had been one of pleasure. Nothing had marred the enjoyment of the travelers. The receptions at Louisville and Cincinnati had been great events. Big bow were to come, to use the words of the letter already referred to, "those days of horror." The vessel at Louisville had disappeared, and was followed by the earthquake of that year, of which the atmospheric phenomena just mentioned were the prognostics; and the earthquake accounted the New Orleans far on her way down the Mississippi.

The second day was observed was felt on board the New Orleans while she lay at anchor after passing the falls. The effect was as though the vessel had been in motion and suddenly grounded. The cable shook and trembled, and many on board experienced for the moment a nausea resembling sea sickness. It was felt also by the people of the Western waters as their high pressure engines urge them on their way.

And this is how the voyage of the "First Voyage of the First Steamboat on the Western Waters"—another link in the chain that should have connected the names of Fulton and Livingston with the benefactors of mankind.

OLD RIVER TIMES.

The First Steamboat Voyage on the Western Waters.

An Entertaining Chapter.

MR. J. B. R. Latrobe, whose father removed to Pittsburgh in 1806, became interested with Livingston and Fulton in the steam navigation of the Ohio, superintending the building of the Buffalo, the fourth steamboat launched at Pittsburgh, in a recent paper describes the origin of steam navigation on Western waters. His brother-in-law, Nicholas Roosevelt, went to Pittsburgh in 1809, at the instigation of Fulton and Livingston, to see what these things was any possibility of superceding the keel and flatboats by steamers. Mr. Roosevelt, before deciding the question, made a voyage, accompanied by his wife, in a flatboat, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans, occupying six months in the trip. The boatmen and citizens along the river doubted the possibility of using steam, thinking that the turbid water and numerous eddies would prevent its being available. On his return Mr. R. had further consultations with his employers, and agreed with them to construct the steamer Orleans.

Pittsburgh, when Mr. Roosevelt took up his residence there in 1811, had but recently commenced the career which has now entitled it to the name of the Birmingham of America. The main body of the town was built on the high bank of the Monongahela, and extended from the point where the junction with the Allegheny takes place, for perhaps three-quarters of a mile up the latter river, to within a short distance of the mouth of a small creek, with low grounds on either side, that lower ground and the Rosevelt, subsequently called Diamond alley, which was liable to overflow, there were but few buildings in 1811. Close to the creek, and immediately under the lofty bluff, called Boyd's Hill, was an iron foundry, known as Reelen's foundry; and in immediate proximity with it was the property of Mr. Roosevelt's vessel laid. The future antiquarian may perhaps find satisfaction in knowing that the depot of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad now occupies the ground I am speaking of.

The size and plan of the first steamboat had been determined on in New York, and had been furnished by Mr. Fulton. It was to be 116 feet in length, with 30 feet beam. The engine was to have a 24-inch cylinder, and the boiler and other parts of the machine were to be in proportion.

The first thing to be done was to obtain the timber to build the boat; and for this purpose men were sent into the forest, there to find the necessary ribs, and knees, and beams—transport them to the Monongahela, and raft them to the ship-yard. White pine was the only material for planking that could be obtained without a delay that was inadmissible. The sawing that was required was done on the spot, and consisted of one long cut through across the river still holds, forming an eddy below the piers, which caused the harbor to fill with ice, and it is not expected to be cleared by rising to dislodge it, as it threatened to interfere with the crossing of the ferryboats. The rise was checked down below, and doubtless open all the gorges hence to Cairo, but unless the weather moderates another week will be lost, as the water is falling so fast that there would now be scarcely enough to float a skiff over the bars. The Lee Line steamer Kate Adams, Captain Dugan has decided not to place the blast. He is ready to take the contract for removal at any time the officers wish to make once. The Mallie Ragon had her chimneys blown off night before last in a storm, and was herself blown off among the rocks on the Chain of Rocks. The Arkansas belle pulled her back into the channel, and she is now laid up here."

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W. F. REYNOLDS, Jr.,
GEO. A. HOUGHTON,
Inspectors.

A California scientist declares that he has prolonged his life by sleeping with his finger in a touching his toes, and has invented a machine to hold the body in that graceful and pleasant position. He contends that the "vital electric currents"—on the principle, we suppose, of the smoke-consuming stove—can thus be kept in even circumflow, instead of being thrown off at the extremities and wasted."

MR. Benjamin Lawrence, of Minnesota, feeds sugar beets to his cows, and as a consequence makes whiter butter that is as bright and yellow as that which is made in coarse June.

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1871.

SMALL TALK.

A COLORED female preacher is eclipsing Mrs. Van Cott in Iowa.

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A Negroman, 70 years old, at White Bear Lake, had a fight with a big white wolf, the most extraordinary fight on record. The varmint tackled him, and he fought, first with a club, then with a pitchfork, and finally he took a cross-cut saw from the back of a sleigh and therewith tore him to a carpenter's vice, into which he screwed the animal. Then he got a gun and killed him.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER-JOURNAL,
FRIDAY EVENING, December 29, 1871.

There is very little activity in financial circles, or in commercial circles, either. The great extent, but the money market is still working in very short channels. Money is nominally 10 to 12 per cent. in bank, but there is little fresh paper discounted.

EXCHANGE—Is growing a little scarce, and several of the banks were buyers to-day. Between banks the private rate is about 1-10 discount and the counter rate is 1-5 discount buying and par selling.

GOLD—Is considerably stronger. It opened at 108¾, touched 109¾, and closed at 109. There is not much life in the specie trade among our traders to-day, but our banks supply what demand there is, and buy the gold and silver offered at pretty close to New York rates.

Messrs. Morton, Gall & Co., bankers, 150 West Main street, quote as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	108	109
Silver halves and quarters	104	
Silver dimes	97	

GOVERNMENTS—Bonds—Are nearly dull and show considerable advance to-day.

Coupons of 1881	117	@118
" 1864	108½	@108¾
" 1865	108¾	@109
" 1865 (new)	111	@112
" 1867	114¾	@115
" 1868	114¾	@115¼
Ten-forties	109	@110
Currency 6s	114	@115

The following quotations will show the course of the New York market for the past two days:

	Thur.	Fri.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, '81	117¾	118	¼	
Coupons, '62	109¾	109¾		
Coupons, '64	109¾	109¾		
Coupons, '65	111¾	112	¼	
Coupons, '65 (new)	111¾	112	¼	
Coupons, '67	114¾	115¼	½	
Coupons, '68	115¾	115¾		
Ten-forty coupons	110	110		
Currency 6s	115¼	115¼		

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS—Are quiet but firm. A few small buyers are looking for Grayson, Muhlenburg and Lyon county bonds, and a few city bonds were on the market at low prices.

Currency in the Treasury.

[N. Y. World, 27th.]

The chief topic of discussion in financial circles to-day was the condition of the coupon market and the cause thereof. The accumulation of currency in the Treasury Department—now about $30,000,000—is undoubtedly the immediate and pressing cause of this money stringency. Secretary Boutwell has confirmed the Government in the policy of while decreasing the purchases of bonds, so that the legitimate trade of the country is made to suffer serious inconvenience and loss from this forced contraction of the currency by withdrawing it from circulation and locking it up in the Treasury vaults. This action of Secretary Boutwell in enforcing a contraction of the currency by withdrawing it from trade and the benefit only of speculators is severely criticised by business men. There is no necessity nor excuse for this action on the part of Mr. Boutwell. It is stated that this matter has been placed before the Secretary by influential parties, and that various plans have been proposed for restoring the currency into the channels of circulation, but that Secretary that government shall notify the holders of the first $30,000,000 of called-in five-twenty bonds that the same will be redeemed in currency at the market price of par in gold on presentation. Another plan proposed is that government shall sell gold enough to currency buy $15,000,000 of gold, and with this gold begin to redeem at once the first $30,000,000 of called-in bonds. Again it is reported in usually well-informed quarters that the Secretary has made arrangements with a leading government bond firm to buy about $20,000,000 bills of exchange on Europe to be settled for by currency disbursements. Mene & Co. have already about $10,000,000 of gold in London to be used in redeeming the called-in bonds of 1882, and the bills of exchange—say about $20,000,000 more—to be purchased in this event. Currency will place about $30,000,000 in Europe for deferment to use in redemption of that portion held in Europe of the $40,000,000 already called in. This government bond firm has been depressing the foreign exchange market, and it is said to be for the purpose of enabling them to buy the bills of exchange for Government as cheap as possible. This purchase of foreign bills of exchange by Government will work favorably for the shippers of cotton and other produce by keeping up the rates of exchange, which has looked doubtful in the face of the Secretary's action, notwithstanding the labor it involved. And yet the men, if not sullenly, toiled silently; and if the earth could be said often drift, while they were at work, the uplifted ax was suspended, or placed quietly on the logs, and the men stood as each one sat until the boat. Nor was this depression confined to the steamer. Flatboats and barges were passed, whose crews, from the gunwale of their craft, as they had done when met on the voyage from Pittsburgh to Louisville, uttered no word as the steamer swept by. Before the travelers had been many days on the Mississippi they fancied, as they looked at each other, that they had become haggard. Mrs. Roosevelt records "that she lived in a constant fright, unable to sleep or sew or read."

Sometimes Indians would join the woodchoppers, and sometimes the travelers had to converse in English with the men. From these it was learned that the steamboat was called the "Fire-canoe," and was supposed to have some affinity with the comet that preceded the earthquake—the sparks from the chimney, often, being likened to the train of the celestial visitant. Again they would attribute the smoky atmosphere to the steamer and the ruin of the earth to the agency of the waters by their revolving paddles. To the native inhabitants of the boundless forest that lined the river banks, the coming of the first steamboat was an omen of evil; and as it was the precursor of their own expulsion from their ancient haunts, no wonder they continued for years to regard all steamboats with awe. As late as 1834, when the emigration of the Chickasaws was from the west bank of the river took place, hundreds refused to trust themselves in such conveyances, but preferred making their long and weary pilgrimage on foot.

One of the most uncomfortable incidents of the voyage was the confusion of the yellow fever. Nothing had marred the enjoyment of so far, only that we might be overcome at last. Fresh fuel, however, was added—the engine was stopped that steam might escape. Big bow presently the safety-valve lifted—a few turns of the wheels steadied the boat—a few more guns on her headway—the overcoming even the actual cost of living, the mere expense of food, clothing and house rent is considered there, are very few who will not subscribe to that belief.

The Kanawha Coal Lands.

[Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.]

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 20, 1871.—A correspondent in your paper of the 15th instant places the value of coal lands in the Kanawha at one hundred dollars per acre. This is a serious error. I do not think an instance can be found where Kanawha coal lands have sold for more than fifty dollars per acre, and this writer has ever known to be paid was forty-two dollars per acre. A large average price would be twenty-five dollars per acre. The area of the Kanawha coal fields is larger than the entire coal area of England. This includes the valleys of the Kanawha, Elk, Big Coal, Little Coal and Guyandotte rivers. In this coal field exists the bituminous, cannel, splint, block and peacock coals, and many varieties of each. All of the rivers are navigable at flood time for coal boats.

These lands vary in price from forty-two dollars an acre to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. The difference in price is regulated by the contiguity of the land to the Kanawha river. Some Pennsylvania parties have lately purchased one thousand acres of coal lands on Elk river, containing seams of coal eight feet thick, at one dollar and fifty cents per acre.

The Chesapeake and Ohio road propose to carry coal from the Kanawha region to Huntington, in Cabell county, on down grade, except a slight elevation at Scary summit, at one cent per ton a mile. Coal can be shipped from Huntington to Cincinnati, very often, when the upper Ohio is blockaded with ice, or obstructed by low water.

The managers of the Chesapeake and

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1871.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday Courier-Journal is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Election of Market Masters—The City Engineer—A Hitch in the Proceedings.

"Tit for Tat."

The General Council met last night in consequence of not having been able to agree upon an adjourning resolution the night previous. A quorum was present in each board.

In the lower board, Mr. Jefferson offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing that all claims reported from the Engineer's department be referred to proper committees for examination before payment is ordered.

The Board of Aldermen entered the Council-room, and a joint session was held for the election of Market Masters, which resulted in the choice of J. F. Randolph for market No. 1, without opposition; Wm. Jacob for No. 6 over Messrs. Whiter and Wm. Teeter; and Horace Davis for No. 7, without opposition.

The joint session then dissolved, the Aldermen returned to their own hall, and the lower board proceeded to business.

The resolution to go into the election of city engineer, city weigher and enrolling clerk on the 10th of next month, as reported from the Board of Aldermen with an amendment substituting the 11th, which is the regular meeting night. Some discussion ensued as to concurring in this amendment.

Mr. Mehmkohl moved that the Board of Aldermen would agree to the 10th, if the reason of the Council for fixing that day was explained to them. The election was a very important one, and it would not do to have all the Aldermen present. Mr. Jacobs could not attend on the 10th of January, and, in courtesy to him, the 11th had been selected.

The amendment of the upper board was not concurred in, and Mr. Jefferson was appointed a committee to inform them of the fact, and to report their action. He soon returned and reported that the Aldermen insisted on their amendment, and that one of the members of the upper board "smelt a mice" in the resolution—thought there must be "a cat in the meal-tub;" and could not be convinced that everything was just as it appeared on the surface.

Mr. Jacobs said that he supposed he was the cause of all the trouble. He had never made any trouble before, and he did not want to make any now. He would like to be present at the election, but he desired the members of the Council to act without any reference whatever to his wishes in the matter.

Mr. Wehmhoff said that if there was a cat in the meal-tub, we want to get it out. We have elected the upper board with all the courtesy possible, and they can ask no more. Now, if there is a meal-covered feline in the abbreviated specimen of cooperage, we want to see it. He moved that the Board adhere to the 10th.

Mr. Gorman suggested that the 6th would give time enough for all the log-rolling and button-holing necessary.

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A resolution to that effect was passed and sent to the upper board; but it came back in a few minutes not concurred in.

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The resolution was then sent to the upper board, and Mr. Verhoff was appointed a committee to observe and report the action of the Aldermen, which he did shortly after, announcing that they had concurred in the amendment. Council then adjourned over again on the evening of the 6th of January, 1872.

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SELF-MURDER.

A Young German Shoots Himself at a Boarding House in Third Street.

Poverty, Poetry and Pistols.

Early yesterday morning there was considerable excitement in the neighborhood of Third street and the river, owing to the fact that a man had shot himself at a boarding-house in the vicinity. About three weeks ago a young man, supposed to be a German Jew, and apparently about 24 or 25 years of age, came and engaged board and lodgings at a saloon and boarding-house kept by Louis Bauman, No. 4 Third street, near the river. He was a civil, well-behaved young man, but in great poverty, and, after paying for the first week's board, he was unable to pay any more, and was trusted for a week and three days by the saloon keeper. It was not known positively where he came from, or what occupation he followed, but it appeared that he had no regular trade. It was supposed by the people who keep this house that he had come from Cincinnati, but this was probably a mistake.

The young man, who was not well dressed, betrayed no great distress of mind on account of his being out of money and work; neither the lodgers in the house nor the people belonging to it noticed anything strange in his behavior. On Thursday evening he went to bed about half-past 9 o'clock, and just previous to doing so had, it was stated, made merry with the family and lodgers, and had been playing with the children. He slept in a back room at the back of the house, in which reposed eight lodgers besides himself, and none of them noticed anything peculiar about his movements or manner that night. Next morning, however, Mrs. Bauman heard a slight noise about 4 o'clock, when she got up to light the stove in the kitchen, but took no notice of it.

At half-past 6 o'clock, her son, Joe Bauman, a youth about twenty years of age, went to wash in the rear part of the house, and was horrified to see the German Jew lying on the ground with his head against the door. Apparently dead. A single-barreled pistol lying at his side indicated the desperate deed that had been committed, and young Bauman raised an alarm, and, with the aid of a lodger who goes by the name of "Prank," turned the young man over and discovered that he had shot himself, but was not quite dead, as there were convulsive twitchings about the facial muscles and eyes. The unhappy man was, however, quite speechless, and on examination appeared to have exploded the loaded pistol—a very small bored one—to the side of his right temple and shot himself, the bullet passing right through the head to the side of the brain at the opposite side. After shooting himself he had tumbled on his face, which was clasped convulsively in his hands. It is the supposition of the people at the boarding-house that the young man had arisen quietly in the middle of the night, during everybody's sleep, his pistol loaded, and descended from the bed-room door to the washing place below, but it appears singular that the report of the shot was not heard by some one in the house at the time.

A message was sent to Dr. Blackburn, who gave orders to have the man sent to the hospital, as there were faint hopes of his recovery, and that it was the fittest place for him. The police from the Second Station were summoned, and with the dying man was quickly conveyed to the City Hospital, where every appliance medical skill could suggest was brought to bear to aid his recovery. Yesterday a reaction set in, and the shaken system, but the wound inflicted by the man's rash deed was mortal, and he expired about 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

The police found on the person of the deceased an old pocket-book, containing some German rhymes in manuscript; two copies of doggerel verses, one evidently composed by the man himself; a lawyer's card; a St. Louis Public School Library ticket, a receipt for a portion of $1 to the same; a penknife, comb, &c. No letters were found, and no money, the man having been penniless at the time he committed suicide, a fact which may explain the motive of his self-murder. On the St. Louis Public School Library ticket the name of Wm. Hartmann was written, as the owner of the ticket, and this is probably the name of the deceased. On the lawyer's card found in the pocket-book was: "J. Hartmann, St. Louis, Missouri, attorney at law, conveyancer and Deutscher Advocat"—probably, though there is no other proof, a relative of the deceased.

There was not a single line left by the unfortunate young man to show his motive for the suicide, or what troubles had led to his destitute condition. The clothes he wore were a brown cloth sack coat and vest and pants, and a pair of dark-colored pants. He was rather low in stature, slender but well formed, with dark brown hair inclined to curl, and his features, which were quite handsome, had a Jewish cast of extraction. On being stripped, it was found that, on the wrist of the right hand, there were three or four bluish black tooth-marks, as if, in a fit of desperation at the back of the house, in which reposed eight lodgers besides himself, and none of them noticed anything peculiar about his movements or manner that night. Next morning, however, Mrs. Bauman heard a slight noise about 4 o'clock, when she got up to light the stove in the kitchen, but took no notice of it.

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Mr. Jacobs said that he supposed he was the cause of all the trouble. He had never made any trouble before, and he did not want to make any now. He would like to be present at the election, but he desired the members of the Council to act without any reference whatever to his wishes in the matter.

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Loss His Overcoat.

At the festival of the York-street colored Baptist church, on Christmas night, a member of the church named Smith hung a new overcoat on the tree marked to himself. The presents were all distributed, and amongst them the overcoat mysteriously disappeared. Smith thinks the superintendent must have called the wrong name and gave some other negro his new coal.

Meeting of the Board of Health.

The report of Dr. Manly, the Health Officer, to the Board of Health last night is worthy of the grave consideration of the city authorities.

The danger of our citizens from infection is represented as sufficient to require the exercise of all possible precautionary measures. We are satisfied that everything is being done that can be with the means at hand, but the question as to whether these means are sufficient for the purpose is an important one at all times, and should contagion reach us from other cities it will become most important at a time when it can be answered with the least effect. In this, as in everything else, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

The condition of the pest-house is represented as shameful. It is pretty strong language to characterize the treatment of a patient in that institution as murder. The matter should be looked into, and the evil remedied. A city never loses anything by caring for the humblest of her citizens; and imperfect or improper arrangements for the purpose are as creditable to either our charity or our care for the public safety.

Casting the Prizes.

Dr. John H. Sangster, of Chicago, Illinois, who held ticket No. 44,172 in the Public Library Drawing, arrived in the city yesterday, presented his ticket, received from Mr. Peters a check on the Citizens' Bank for $8,750, which he drew in bank notes, and forwarded the same, by Adams Express, to his own address, at Chicago.

Mr. Peters also paid yesterday $6,300 to ticket No. 18,998, which was held by S. H. Stone, of Leavenworth, Kansas, and sent by him through bank for collection.

A Mr. Johnson, of Waco, Texas, was the holder of ticket No. 15,918, which drew $4,550.

Express Wagon Smashed by the Cars.

Last night, after the 7:30 Cincinnati train arrived at the depot, Benjamin Powell attempted to cross the track at Floyd street, with his light express wagon, while some cars were being moved by the switch engine, when a passenger coach was backed upon him, smashing his wagon to pieces, and injuring him slightly in the leg and side. The car stopped just after passing the crossing, and he ventured to pass by, not noticing that the car was moving back toward him.

Put Me in My Little Bed.

Lony Farwell, arrested on a warrant, and George Tracy, for drunkenness, were registered at First-street station last night. The latter was found lying down on the sidewalk, in front of Schenck's saloon, on the corner of First and Jefferson streets, very drunk, covered with mud and slush, and trying to sleep, "put me in my little bed." The police picked him up and put him on the soft side of a wooden bench.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Louisville Central Division, Sons of Temperance, hold an election of officers to-night.

There will be no market at Second street on Monday, January 1, 1872, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere.

George Brown's match-safe is one of the most useful little inventions. It is always like Toodles' door-plate—"handy to have in the house."

Mr. Geo. Gayle, Marshal of Henderson, Ky., died at the Willard Hotel yesterday afternoon. His remains will be taken to Henderson for interment.

The only offender at City-street station, last night, was a man who refused to tell name, and registered as his signature, "Take all and give nothing." He is an American, thirty years old, and was arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Tax bees attached to a Preston street car broke loose at the corner of Green and Preston streets, last night, and ran away, leaving the car standing in the street. The mules were soon caught, however, brought back, and hitched again, and moved off gently down the street.

Tax city letter-carriers had their fifth annual address in press before the order was received from the Postoffice Department prohibiting them distributing. It is a very interesting little pamphlet, containing much valuable information, and will be furnished gratis to those who apply at the postoffice.

At the June term of the Circuit Court, a man named David Roun was indicted for getting money under false pretenses and forgery, and he was released on bond, his trial being fixed for the last term of the court, when he failed to appear, and his bail was forfeited. Yesterday Lieutenant Pennington arrested the man at Clevesport, where it had been ascertained he was residing.

The Orpheus Society gave a concert in their hall, corner of Second and Jefferson streets, last night, with a brief but choice programme, which included a fine baritone solo by Professor Bergstein. The concert was followed by a ball and supper. The music was very well executed, and was frequently applauded by the large audience present, among whom were many of the elite of our German population.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Thomas M. Scott, of Louisiana, is at present in the city, the guest of Mr. John B. Davies, of the Washington Foundery.

Hon. O. P. Snyder, member of Congress from Arkansas; Hon. B. Groom and Judge S. M. Breathitt are stopping at the Galt House.

Among the distinguished arrivals at the Galt House is the Hon. Oscar Turner. His numerous friends throughout the State will be glad to learn that he has nearly entirely recovered from his severe injuries received in his Horse.

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WEATHER REPORT.

Louisville, Dec. 29, 1871—11 P. M.

War Department,
Office of Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1871, 1 P. M.

Conditions are favorable for the development of an area of low pressure in Arkansas and Missouri, attended by rain and snow. Threatening weather will probably continue in Gulf and Southern States, with rain on latter coasts; an area of rising barometer; partially cloudy and clearing weather will probably extend during the night, and on Saturday Southwestward over New York and New England; dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

Stations.	Barometer reduced to 32° Fahrenheit.	Height of Barometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Thermometer, Fahrenheit.	Character of Weather.
Augusta, Ga.	30.07	0.52	N.	6	0	Fair.
Baltimore	30.21	0.07	N. W.	22	27	Fair.
Boston	30.33	0.19	N.	8	30	Clear.
Buffalo	30.21	0.04	N. W.	6	27	Fair.
Cairo	30.01	0.04	S.	3	46	Foggy
Charleston	30.25	0.25	N. W.	4	46	Foggy
Chicago	30.08	0.06	N.	12	28	Cl'dy
Cincinnati	30.13	0.09	N.	4	31	Drizz'y
Davenport	30.04	0.04	N. W.	12	20	Cl'dy
Galveston	30.08	0.09	E.	12	58	Foggy
Indianapolis	30.06	0.05	N.	4	30	Cl'dy
Key West	30.10	0.07	E.	0	70	Clear
Leavenworth	30.01	0.06	N.	3	0	Foggy
Louisville	30.01	0.05	N.	4	35½	Foggy
Memphis	29.90	0.11	E.	19	48	Cl'dy
Mobile	30.20	0.20	N.	10	50	Foggy
Nashville	30.06	0.01	N.	10	0	Rain
New Orleans	30.12	0.08	N.	10	52	Cl'dy
New York	30.2	0.09	N.	6	30	Cl'dy
Norfolk, Va.	30.2	0.02	N.	18	5	Cl'dy
Omaha, Neb.	30.0	0.02	N.	4	0	Fair.
Pittsburgh	30.0	0.04	N.	15	30	Cl'dy
Portland, Me.	30.3	0.18	S.	2	30	Clear
Punta Rassa	30.0	0.04	W.	0	70	Clear
Savannah	30.2	0.06	N.	8	46	Foggy
Shreveport	30.0	0.01	E.	3	46	Foggy
St. Louis	29.9	0.03	E.	12	28	Cl'dy
St. Paul						
Wilmington	30.2	0.05	N.	14	0	Foggy
Yankton, Da.	30.0	0.01	N.	12	0	Foggy
Vicksburg	30.0	7.01	E.	22	50	Cl'dy

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

EXPLANATION—G, gentle; b, brisk; v b, very brisk; p, perceptible; c, calm; f, fresh; l, light; h, high; z, zero; fall in the thermometer.

ABBREVIATIONS IN "STATE OF WEATHER"—Li, light; My, heavy.

Local Observations—Dec. 29, 1871.

Time of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity of Wind per hour.	Thermometer, Fahrenheit.	State of the Weather.
7 A.M.	30.087	—.025	S.	19	0.13	Lt. r'n
2 P.M.	30.032	—.080	S. W.	34	0	Cl'dy
9 P.M.	29.961	—.061	S. W.	18	0	Dela'y
7 A.M.	30.013	+.001	W.	11	0	Cl'dy
11 P.M.	30.013	0	N. W.	0	0	Cl'dy

NOTE.—The rainfall is measured at 7 A. M. for the preceding 24 hours.
Observer's office in Custom-house.

War Department,
Office of Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., Dec. 29, 1871, 1 P. M.

Conditions are favorable for the development of an area of low pressure in Arkansas and Missouri, attended by rain and snow. Threatening weather will probably continue in Gulf and Southern States, with rain on latter coasts; an area of rising barometer; partially cloudy and clearing weather will probably extend during the night, and on Saturday Southwestward over New York and New England; dangerous winds are not anticipated for to-night.

POLICE PICKINGS.

Phases of City Life Developed in the Police Court.

Men are often guilty of worse offenses than that of stealing a coat to keep themselves warm or a loaf of bread to save themselves from starving, and sometimes such little crimes as these are pardonable in the eyes of humanity if not in the eyes of the law, especially during such cold weather as we experience this winter. But the practice of lifting overcoats has grown so common during the last few weeks that it is becoming extremely doubtful whether all who are in the habit of supplying themselves by this means can be looked upon with that degree of allowance which a heart that "pities the suffering poor" should feel towards a fellow man. Everybody ought to have an overcoat this winter to protect himself from the extreme cold. A great many, however, have none, and go shivering about the street day and night, trying to invent some means to meet the demand, and here and there, from a hotel, bar-room, office, store or private residence, a garment of this character mysteriously disappears. The owner raises the alarm, runs madly about the street, shivering from the cold, piercing winds, which play and whistle about his unprotected person, and rushes indoors in his clothing as if laughing at his misfortune; detectives are informed of the theft, and put on the track, while policemen are instructed to keep an eye out for the thief; friends on every corner are informed of the great misfortune, and hundreds of them would know the coat if they "were to see it in California." Soon some poor trifling sort of a fellow is found lounging around the corners or in some out-of-the-way place, wearing the coat that suits the description; he is arrested and taken to the lock-up. Next morning the former owner of the garment comes with numerous witnesses, proves property and goes home with it on his back, while the thief goes to jail and awaits his trial in a higher court.

AN ABLE-BODIED COAT-SNATCHER.

William Bohannon, who was on trial yesterday for an act of this kind, didn't have the appearance of a man who was obliged to steal on any account. Perhaps he was a man of little means, but he possessed a robust frame which was able to work, and a countenance which, though somewhat disfigured by strong drink and debauchery, indicated that he had sufficient talent to take him through the world. In short he had little or no excuse for any infraction whatever of the sixth commandment, and was therefore entitled to little sympathy for the predicament in which he found himself. Bohannon had been loafing around Jaeger Halls for two or three days, taking drinks at the bar and sleeping on chairs, making himself familiar and agreeable as possible with nine host and friends, but giving no one any definite idea as to who he was, whence he came, or what was his business. Apparently his stock of existence, for life and being, was drinking cheap whisky, eating free lunch, and risking the chances for a place to sleep. On Sunday night, while the proprietors of the house were in a state of unconsciousness, Bohannon was observed to pick up a coat, which the witness said belonged to Mr. Peter Process, and swinging it carelessly over his shoulder, with the complacent air observable in a regular boarder who pays his board and every week, walked leisurely out of the house.

"whistling as he went

For want of thought."

till he disappeared around the neighboring corner, and was lost amid the crowd that thronged the street. Soon the men of buttons and stars and blue coats, and those of ogle-eyes, and also the gentleman who had lost his coat, were upon the track of the purloiner of the garment. Bohannon was snatched from the environment of liberty upon the streets, and the benefits of tavern and free lunches, and sent to the seclusion of a dark cell. The witness all swore to the identity of the coat, but as it was not produced in court, and could not be found yesterday, the case was continued till Tuesday.

A DOMESTIC SAVAGE.

Another of those diabolical outrages, which we are called upon to notice almost daily—the assault of a husband upon his wife with deadly weapons—was perpetrated on Bullitt street last Saturday night. Tom Lee, a boy about 18 years of age, without marks upon his face of wounds received from a knife, was on the witness-stand, to testify against Pat Collins for a brutal assault, with intent to kill, upon himself and mother.

Collins is a sullen, sulky, brutish-looking Irishman, rough and uncouth and his the appearance of a man of great strength. He is in the habit of abusing his family, and last Sunday night he got drunk and made an assault upon his wife with a knife, cutting her upon the head, the left arm, across the fingers of the left hand, and stabbing her near the left breast, wounding her so severely that she is now in bed. He was in court yesterday. Pat Lee, seeing that his mother's life was about to be taken, ran to the rescue and administered three heavy blows upon the head of his father with a shovel, one of which broke the handle off and left behind a piece of wood. Collins then desisted from his attack upon his wife, and whirling around struck at Lee, the blade of the knife penetrating the boy's hat and slanting downwards, causing a long mark up the forehead, scraping his cheek, and finally taking effect in his upper lip, cutting through to his teeth. Collins then ran into the street and yelled "murder!" He was held to answer in the sum of $500.

PUTTING ON AIRS.

Catharine Hays left her home and two children a day or two since under a cloud, owing to the public thoroughfares, and while out took a few drinks, and becoming a little disorderly was taken to jail. It is highly probable that she will take her airings in the work-house for weeks to come.

"TO BE CONTINUED."

That chronic case, and one of mystery and doubtful status, of Henry Clark, charged with assault and battery on Harry Evans, was continued up again yesterday, and once more continued.

MUSIC THAT HAD NO CHARMS.

Some men who possess a remarkable talent for drinking, and are at the same time somewhat addicted to the practice of it, are generally never fail to display their wonderful ability in musical performance whenever they have an opportunity to combine the two influences; and frequently in the early morning the sudden calm of the localities of the city by examples of this character prowling around the corners, trying to sing in concert some familiar snatch of a love-ditty, in notes about two octaves above or below the natural scale; then turning the tune into "We won't go home till morning," and winding up with a general shout and demoniac yell. Two individuals, named Thomas Henry and John Hamely, who were in court yesterday, had been indulging in just such fun, and had wound up their concert in the station-house a few nights since. They paid $5 and costs each for their night's fun. It would be well enough if such concerts were conf